

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

جمهورية مصر العربية

Formal Name: Arabic Republic of Egypt

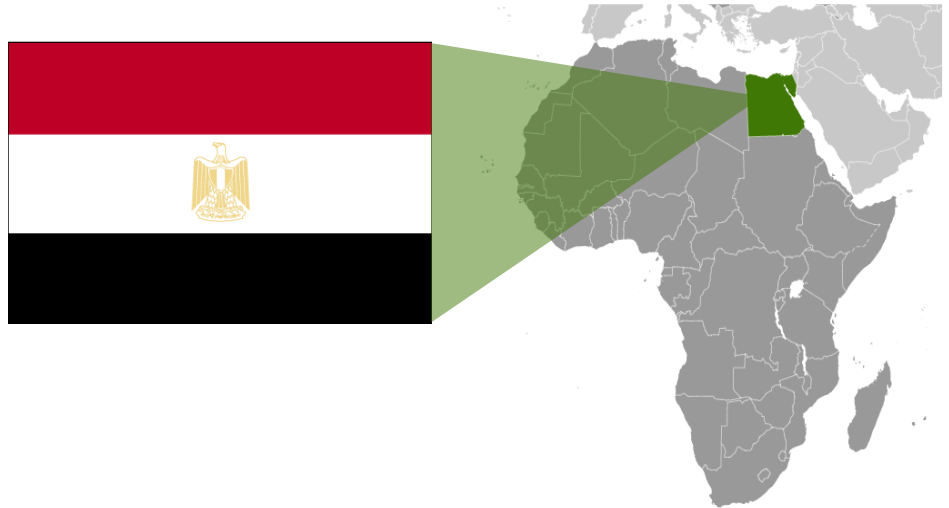
Short Name: Egypt

Adjective: Egyptian

Capital: Cairo

Government: Republic

LAS Member since: March 22nd, 1945



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Egyptian 99.6%, other 0.4%

Religions: Muslim 90%, Coptic 9%, other 1%

Languages: Arabic (official), English, French

Life Expectancy: 73.45 years

Median Age: 25.1 years

Sex Ratio: 1.03 male/female

Literacy Rate: 73.9%

Independence Day: February 28, 1922 (From UK Protectorate) July 23, 1952 (Independent Republic)
Total Area: 1,001,450 km ²
Population: 86.9 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$551.4 billion
Military Spending: 1.72% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 27.69 million

Unemployment Rate: 13.4%

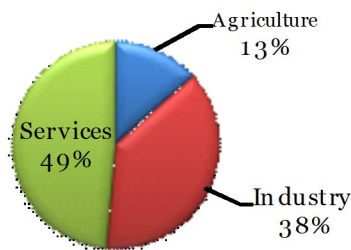
Poverty Rate: 22%

Inflation: 9%

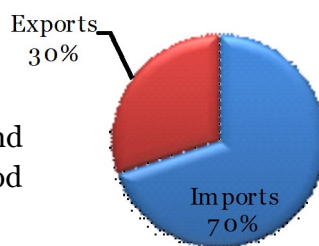
Exports: \$24.81 billion (crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food)

Imports: \$59.22 billion (machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals, wood products, fuels)

GDP



Trade Balance



3000 BC	Kingdoms of Upper and Lower Egypt unite
1517	Egypt absorbed into the Turkish Ottoman Empire
1798	Napoleon invades, defeats Mamluk-Ottoman army
1801	British-Ottoman expedition drives out the French
1914	Egypt becomes a British protectorate
1922	Fu'ad I becomes King of Egypt; Egypt gains independence
1948	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria attack the new state of Israel
1952	Free Officers' Movement topples monarchy through coup; Muhammad Najib becomes President of Egypt
1953	Egypt is declared a Republic
1956	A leader of the 1953 coup, Gen. Gamal Abdel Nasser becomes President Tripartite Invasion of Egypt by Britain, France and Israel
1967-1973	Six Day War Nasser dies and is replaced by his Vice President, Anwar al-Sadat New constitution is introduced and the country is renamed Arab Republic of Egypt Egypt and Syria go to war with Israel during Yom Kippur
1979	Treaty between Egypt and Israel signed; Egypt expelled from the LAS
1981	President Sadat assassinated; National Referendum approved Mubarak as President
1989	Egypt rejoins the League of Arab States
2005	Pro-reform and opposition activists mount anti government demonstrations Referendum for constitutional amendment to allow multiple presidential candidates Muslim Brotherhood, elected as independents, win a record 20% of seats in Parliament
2008	Military courts sentence 25 leading Muslim Brotherhood members to jail terms in crackdown targeting the organization's funding
2011	Anti-government demonstrations erupt, following the example of protests in Tunisia President Mubarak steps down and hands power to the army council Former President Mubarak and his sons are arrested on corruption charges
2012	Islamist parties emerge as victors of drawn-out parliamentary elections Mohammed Morsi narrowly wins presidential election, becoming the first freely elected President in the country's history President Morsi dismisses Defense Minister Tantawi and Chief of Staff Sami Annan and strips military of say in legislation and drafting the new constitution Constitutional Assembly approves draft constitution that boosts the role of Islam and restricts freedom of speech and assembly
2013	A military coup removes President Morsi from power, following mass protests demanding his resignation Hundreds killed as security forces storm protest camps set up by supporters of Morsi A court order bans Muslim Brotherhood from carrying out any activity in Egypt and orders the confiscation of its assets Egyptian government declares Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization following a bomb blast that killed 12
2014	Egyptians vote in referendum on a new constitution drafted since the July 2013 overthrow of the Islamist led government. The new basic law bans parties based on religion. Former army chief Abdul Fattah al-Sisi wins presidential election